

Feb'y 23.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Ella M. Goodwin and Mary E. Harty are on Burnham's railways.
Sch. Hazel R. Hines is on Parkhurst's railways.
Schs. Meteor and Bohemia are on the Rocky Neck railways.

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Reliance, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. A. C. Newhall, 8000 cod.
Sch. Leo, 1000 haddock, 3000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Ellen C. Burke, 50,000 haddock.
Sch. Nokomis, 3500 cod.
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 3000 haddock, 2000 cod.
Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 11,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Florida, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Stranger, 5000 haddock, 2000 cod, 800 pollock.
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 3500 haddock, 3500 cod, 5000 hake.
Sch. Evelyn L. Thompson, 12,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 9000 hake.
Sch. Slade Gorton, 45,000 haddock, 12,000 cod.
Sch. Edith Silveira, 5000 haddock, 1500 cod, 3000 cusk.
Sch. Buema, 4000 haddock, 1000 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Aspinet, 10,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 4000 hake.
Sch. Flora J. Sears, 4000 haddock, 500 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Rose Standish, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Mary T. Fallon, 10,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Esther Gray, 2000 cod.
Sch. Rita A. Viator, 2500 haddock, 800 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, 3000 haddock, 3000 cod, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Rebecca, 6000 haddock, 1500 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., 65,000 haddock, 17,000 cod.
Sch. Catherine G. Burke, 40,000 haddock, 12,000 cod.
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 4500 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. John J. Fallon, 45,000 haddock, 12,000 cod.
Sch. Catherine D. Enos, 4500 haddock, 5000 cod.
Sch. Margaret Dillon, 9000 haddock, 6000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Mettacomet, 12,000 cod.
Sch. Elizabeth W. Numan, 15,000 haddock, 500 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Terra Nova, 50,000 haddock, 12,000 cod.
Sch. Thomas Brundage, 8000 haddock, 1200 cod, 1200 hake.
Sch. Mabel Bryson.
Sch. Priscilla, 6000 cod.
Sch. Tecumseh, 4000 cod.
Sch. Josie and Phebe, 5000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 30,000 hake.
Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 50,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 cusk, 8000 pollock, 1000 halibut.
Sch. Yankee, 2500 haddock, 2000 cod.
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, 4000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Teresa and Alice, 3500 haddock, 3000 cod.
Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Manhasset, 60,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
Sch. Liberty, 1000 cod.
Br. sch. Argonia, frozen herring.
Haddock, \$2 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$5.50; market cod, \$2.75 to \$4; hake, \$2.50 to \$5; pollock, \$3.50; cusk, \$2.

Portland Arrivals.

The following fishing vessels were at Portland Friday:
Sch. Richard Numan, 13,000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Ella M. Doughty, 1200 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. George H. Lubee, 9000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Fannie Reed, 2500 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Lochinvar, 9000 pounds of fresh fish.
Sch. Mary E. Sinnett, 2800 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Angie B. Watson, 6000 pounds fresh fish.
Sloop Nellie Wotton, 1000 pounds fresh fish.
Sloop Crusader, 1000 pounds fresh fish.
Sloop Minerva, 2000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Bernie and Bessie.
Sch. Fanny Hayden.

FISHERIES TREATY WHICH GOES TO THE HAGUE**FISHERIES TREATY WHICH GOES TO THE HAGUE.****Full Text of Agreement Between This Country and Great Britain on****This Important Question, of Much Interest to****Our Readers.**

Since the special agreement between this country and Great Britain for the submission to The Hague of questions relating to the fisheries on the North Atlantic coast has been ratified on both sides of the ocean, several articles have appeared which briefly gave an outline of what the document contained. From the reading of these it was not easy for a person well acquainted with the matters and questions involved to learn anything of what had really been done, much less the general public.

From a casual reading of them, indeed from a careful review of them it would seem, to the keen observer that the United States had "laid down," and that Newfoundland and Canada had all the best of the diplomatic battle which ended with the signing of the document. Even the Canadian papers, some of them, spoke in that tone when publishing what purported to be a review of the document.

Legal documents of international importance, on grave matters such as the ones recently agreed upon for The Hague settlement, cannot be adequately or clearly placed before the public in any brief outline or in any scant review of points, more especially in a case like this one, where each side enters its contentions on each point involved.

Realizing the importance of the matter to this country and especially to the fishing interest, and Gloucester in particular, the Times has secured for its readers, and prints below, the document complete in all its details.

The argument reads as follows:

SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

For the submission of question relating to fisheries on the North Atlantic Coast under the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the fourth day of April, 1908.

Article One.

Whereas, by article one of the convention signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, it was agreed as follows:

"Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbor and creeks from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.—And the United States hereby renounce forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on, or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages there-

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in, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

And, whereas, differences have arisen as to the scope and meaning of the said article, and of the liberties therein referred to, and otherwise in respect of the rights and liberties which the inhabitants of the United States have or claim to have in the waters or on the shores therein referred to:

It is agreed that the

Following Questions Shall Be Submitted for Decision

to a tribunal of arbitration constituted as hereinafter provided:

Question One. To what extent are the following contentions or either of them justified?

It is contended on the part of Great Britain that the exercise of the liberty to take fish referred to in the said article, which the inhabitants of the United States have forever in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, is subject, without the consent of the United States, to reasonable regulation by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances or rules, as, for example, to regulations in respect of (1) the hours, days, or seasons when fish may be taken on the treaty coasts; (2) the method, means, and implements to be used in the taking of fish or in the carrying on of fishing operations on such coasts; (3) any other matters of a similar character relating to fishing; such regulations being reasonable, as being, for instance—

(a) Appropriate or necessary for the protection and preservation of such fisheries and the exercise of the rights of British subjects therein and of the liberty which by the said article one the inhabitants of the United States have therein in common with British subjects;

(b) Desirable on grounds of public order and morals;

(c) Equitable and fair as between local fishermen and the inhabitants of the United States exercising the said treaty liberty and not so framed as to give unfairly an advantage to the former over the latter class.

It is contended on the part of the United States that the exercise of such liberty is not subject to limitations or restraints by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances, or regulations in respect of (1) the hours, days or seasons when the inhabitants of the United States may take fish on the treaty coasts, or (2) the method, means, and implements used by them in taking fish or in carrying on fishing operations on such coasts, or (3) any other limitations or restraints of similar character—

(a) Unless they are appropriate and necessary for the protection and preservation of the common rights in such fisheries and the exercise thereof; and

(b) Unless they are reasonable in themselves and fair as between local fishermen and fishermen coming from the United States, and not so framed as to give an advantage to the former over the latter class; and

(c) Unless their appropriateness, necessity, reasonableness, and fairness be determined by the United States and Great Britain by common accord and the United States concurs in their enforcement.

Question Two. Have the inhabitants of the United States, while exercising the liberties referred to in said article, a right to

Employ as Members of the Fishing**Crews of Their Vessels**

persons not inhabitants of the United States?

Question Three. Can the exercise by the inhabitants of the United States of the liberties referred to in the said article be subjected, without the consent of the United States, to the requirements of entry or report at custom houses, or the payment of light or harbor or other dues, or to any other similar requirement or condition or exaction?

Question Four. Under the provision of the said article that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter certain bays or harbors for shelter, repairs, wood or water, and for no other purpose whatever, but that they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them, is it permissible to impose restrictions making the exercise of such privileges conditional upon the payment of light or harbor or other dues, or entering or reporting at custom houses or any similar conditions?

TREATY SERIES, No. 498

TREATY

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

FISHERIES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA WATERS

SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, APRIL 11, 1908

RATIFICATION ADVISED BY THE SENATE, APRIL 17, 1908

RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT, MAY 11, 1908

RATIFIED BY GREAT BRITAIN, MAY 12, 1908

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON, JUNE 4, 1908

PROCLAIMED, JULY 1, 1908

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1908

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Question Five. From where must be measured the "three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors" referred to in the said article?

Question Six. Have the inhabitants of the United States the liberty under the said article or otherwise, to take fish in the bays, harbors and creeks on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to Rameau Islands, or on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to Quirpon Islands, or on the Magdalen Islands?

Question Seven. Are the inhabitants of the United States whose vessels resort to the treaty coasts for the purpose of exercising the liberties referred to in article one of the treaty of 1818 entitled to have for those vessels, when duly authorized by the United States in that behalf, the commercial privileges on the treaty coasts accorded by agreement or otherwise to United States trading vessels generally?

Article Two.

Either party may call the attention of the tribunal to any legislative or executive act of the other party, specified within three months of the exchange of notes enforcing this agreement, and which is claimed to be inconsistent with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1818; and may call upon the tribunal to express in its award its opinion upon such acts, and to point out in what respects, if any, they are inconsistent with the principles laid down in the award in reply to the preceding questions; and each party agrees to conform to such opinion.

Article Three.

If any question arises in the arbitration regarding the reasonableness of any regulation or otherwise which requires an examination of the practical effect of any provisions in relation to the conditions surrounding the exercise of the liberty of fishery enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States, or which requires expert information about the fisheries themselves, the Tribunal may, in that case, refer such question to a commission of three expert specialists in such matters; one to be designated by each of the Parties hereto, and the third, who shall not be a national of either part, to be designated by the Tribunal. This Commission shall examine into and report their conclusions on any question or questions so referred to it by the Tribunal and such report shall be considered by the Tribunal and shall, if incorporated by them in the award, be accepted as a part thereof.

Pending the report of the commission upon the question or questions so referred and without awaiting such report, the tribunal may make a separate award upon all or any other questions before it, and such separate award, if made, shall become immediately effective, provided that the report aforesaid shall not be incorporated in the award until it has been considered by the tribunal. The expenses of such commission shall be borne in equal moieties by the parties hereto.

Article Four.

The tribunal shall recommend for the consideration of the high contracting parties rules and a method of procedure under which all questions which may arise in the future regarding the exercise of the liberties above referred to may be determined in accordance with the principles laid down in the award. If the high contracting parties shall not adopt the rules and method of procedure so recommended, or if they shall not, subsequently to the delivery of the award, agree upon such rules and methods, then any differences which may arise in the future between the high contracting parties relating to the interpretation of the treaty of 1818 or to the effect and application of the award of the tribunal shall be referred informally to the permanent court at The Hague for decision by the summary procedure provided in chapter 4 of the The Hague convention of the 18th of October, 1907.

Article Five.

The tribunal of arbitration provided for herein shall be chosen from the general list of members of the permanent court at The Hague, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of the convention for the settlement of international disputes, concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague on the 18th of October, 1907. The provisions of said convention, so far as applicable and not inconsistent herewith, and excepting Articles 53 and 54, shall govern the proceedings under the submission herein provided for.

The time allowed for the direct agreement of the President of the United States and His Britannic Majesty on the composition of such tribunal shall be three months.

Article Six.

The pleadings shall be communicated in the order and within the time following:

As soon as may be and within a period not exceeding seven months from the date of the exchange of notes making this agreement binding the printed case of each of the parties hereto, accompanied by printed copies of the documents, the official correspondence, and all other evidence on which each party relies, shall be delivered in duplicate (with such additional copies as may be agreed upon) to the agent of the other party. It shall be sufficient for this purpose if such case is delivered at the British Embassy at Washington or at the American Embassy at London, as the case may be, for transmission to the agent for its government.

Within fifteen days thereafter such printed case and accompanying evidence of each of the parties shall be delivered in duplicate to each member of the tribunal, and such delivery may be made by depositing within the stated period the necessary number of copies with the International Bureau at The Hague for transmission to the arbitrators.

After the delivery on both sides of such printed case, either party may, in like manner, and within four months after the expiration of the period above fixed for the delivery to the agents of the case, deliver to the agent of the other party (with such upon), a printed counter-case accompanied by printed copies of additional documents, correspondence, and other evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and other evidence so presented by the other party, and within fifteen days thereafter such party shall, in like manner as above provided, deliver in duplicate such counter-case and accompanying evidence to each of the arbitrators.

The foregoing provisions shall not prevent the tribunal from permitting either party to rely at the hearing upon documentary or other evidence which is shown to have become open to its investigation or examination or available for use too late to be submitted within the period hereinabove fixed for the delivery of copies of evidence, but in case any such evidence is to be presented, printed copies of it, as soon as possible after it is secured, must be delivered, in like manner as provided for the delivery of copies of other evidence, to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party. The admission of any such additional evidence, however, shall be subject to such conditions as the tribunal may impose, and the other party shall have a reasonable opportunity to offer additional evidence in rebuttal.

The tribunal shall take into consideration all evidence which is offered by either party.

Article Seven.

If in the case or counter-case (exclusive of the accompanying evidence) either party shall have specified or referred to any documents, correspondence, or other evidence in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party shall demand it within thirty days after the delivery of the case or counter-case respectively, to furnish to the party applying for it a copy thereof; and either party may, within the like time, demand that the other shall furnish certified copies or produce for inspection the originals of any documentary evidence adduced by the party upon whom the demand is made. It shall be the duty of the party upon whom any such demand is made to comply with it as soon as may be, and within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the demand has been received. The production for inspection or the furnishing to the other party of official governmental publications, publishing, as authentic, copies of the documentary evidence referred to, shall be a sufficient compliance with such demand, if such governmental publications shall have been published prior to the 1st day of January, 1908. If the demand is not complied with, the reasons for the failure to comply must be stated to the tribunal.

Article Eight.

The tribunal shall meet within six months after the expiration of the period above fixed for the delivery to the agents of the case, and upon the assembling of the tribunal at its first session each party, through its agent or counsel, shall deliver in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent and counsel of the other party (with such additional copies as may be agreed upon) a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which it relies.

The time fixed by this agreement for the delivery of the case, counter-case, or argument and for the meeting of the tribunal, may be extended by mutual consent of the parties.

Article Nine.

The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within two months from the close of the arguments on both sides, unless on the request of the tribunal the parties shall agree to extend the period.

It shall be made in writing, and dated and signed by each member of the tribunal, and shall be accompanied by a statement of reasons.

A member who may dissent from the decision may record his dissent when signing.

The language to be used throughout the proceedings shall be English.

Article Ten.

Each party reserves to itself the right to demand a revision of the award. Such demand shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made and shall be made within five days of the promulgation of the award, and shall be heard by the tribunal within ten days thereafter. The party making the demand shall serve a copy of the same on the opposite party, and both parties shall be heard in argument by the tribunal on said demand. The demand can only be made on the discovery of some new fact or circumstance calculated to exercise a decisive influence upon the award and which was unknown to the tribunal and to the party demanding the revision at the time the discussion was closed, or upon the ground that the said award does not fully and sufficiently within the meaning of this agreement, determine any question or questions submitted. If the tribunal shall allow the demand for a revision, it shall afford such opportunity for further hearings and arguments as it shall deem necessary.

Article Eleven.

The present agreement shall be deemed to be binding only when confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes.

In witness whereof this agreement has been signed and sealed by the Secretary of State of the United States, Elihu Root, on behalf of the United States, and by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, The Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., on behalf of Great Britain.

Done at Washington on the 27th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(Signed) Elihu Root. [seal.]

(Signed) James Bryce. [seal.]

It is agreed by the United States and Great Britain that Question five of the series submitted, namely, "from where must be measured the 'three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors' referred to in the said articles?" does not include any question as to the Bay of Fundy, considered as a whole apart from its bays or creeks, or as to innocent passage through the Gut of Canso, and that the respective views or contentions of the United States and Great Britain on either subject shall be in no wise prejudiced by anything in the present arbitration, and that this agreement on the part of the United States will be mentioned in the ratification of the special agreement and will, in effect, form part of this special agreement.

Feb'y 24.

Good Stocks.

Sch. Preeceptor, Capt. Fred Upshell, stocked \$3173 on her recent halibut trip, the crew sharing \$72.54.

Sch. Slade Gorton, Capt. Burns Firth, stocked \$1050 on her haddock trip at Boston yesterday.

Sch. Squanto of Duxbury will engage in mackerel seining the coming season under command of Capt. John S. Seavey of Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Mariners Lose Landmark.

The wooden tower on Blackstrap Hill, Portland, Me., an eminence well known to mariners, as it is the first point of land to be seen by them when approaching that port, has collapsed after withstanding the winds and storms for more than 50 years.

Had Tile Fish.

Sch. Stranger, which arrived at Boston yesterday, had on board quite a rarity in the shape of 300 pounds of tile fish, which were taken on her trawls on a recent set off Block Island. The fish were of good size.

Herring Notes.

Mr. Hemeon of Lunenburg, N. S., has arrived at Boston to dispose of the fare of frozen herring of sch. Muriel M. Young of the former port. The schooner has been laying up at her home port since she came home from Bay of Islands.

OPENING OF LENT FINDS MUCH FISH

Large Fleet at Boston Sell at Good Prices.

Today, the opening day of the Lenten season finds the fish dealers of T wharf well prepared for its coming, with almost the record supply of fish of the season. Not for many months has the supply and the number of arrivals been equalled, and the best of it is, for dealers and fishermen both, trade is extra brisk and prices good.

Yesterday 52 vessels arrived at T wharf with about 900,000 pounds of fish. Of this fleet eight were off shores and all had good trips, the other 44 being market boats with from small to good catches.

All kinds of fish, haddock, hake, cod, cusk and pollock were in the lot, about 80 per cent. of all landed being of the former variety.

Of the big fellows, sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., was the top liner, with \$2,000 pounds and schs. Slade Gorton, Flora S. Nickerson, Catherine G. Burke, Terra Nova, Manhasset, Josie and Phebe and John J. Fallon had from 50,000 to 78,000 pounds. All will make nice trips.

Most of the boats have had only one set and had from 5000 to 8000 pounds each, while others that have had two sets, had from the latter amount up to 24,000 pounds, which fine amount was to the credit of the market fisherman Evelyn L. Thompson, whose skipper, Capt. Thompson, is certainly doing a big hustle these days.

Haddock brought from \$1.25 to \$3.50, cod from \$2.75 to \$5.50, cusk \$2.00, pollock \$3.50 and hake from \$2.50 to \$5.

The dealers were anxious for fish and hustled them out in great shape, having in mind stocking up for today, as well as filling their numerous orders.

This morning they were met by another big bunch of arrivals, 38 of the market fleet, not an off shore among them, with fares ranging all the way from 3000 to 28,000 pounds. They wanted the fish all right and paid rattling fine prices, too. This morning's offering figured up half a million pounds, but they were all live fish and haddock sold readily at from \$3.10 to \$3.55, while cod brought from \$3.50 to \$5.50, pollock \$4.00 and hake from \$3 to \$5.

The dealers were jubilant. They made no secret that trade had woke up and was giving them all they could do to fill orders. They said they wanted the fish and were willing to pay well for them. It was a case of "slat 'em out boys; let your fish come and be quick about it." After the lethargy which has prevailed at T wharf all winter, it certainly seemed as though the old place had taken a new lease of life. Everybody was up to their eyes in fish and dirty and glad of it.

Incidentally, at this port, there has not been an arrival since Saturday night, when sch. Lucania came in with 50,000 pounds of fresh fish, selling to the Gloucester Fresh Fish Co. yesterday morning.

Sch. Agnes, from fresh halibuting, came in Saturday afternoon, after a long, hard weather trip, during which her sails were torn and she had to put into St. Pierre to fix up. She brought about 11,000 pounds of halibut and a few salt cod.

Vessels Sailed.

No sailings today.

PORT OF GLOUCESTER.

Arrived Today.

Sloop Albert Baldwin.
Tug Boxer.

Portland Arrivals.

Sch. Maud S., 3000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Albert D. Willard, 2000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Albert W. Black, 3000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Etta B.
Arrived Monday:
Steamer Ethier, 3000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Winnifred, 20,000 pounds fresh fish.

Today's Receipts.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, shore.
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.
Sch. Seaconnet, shore.
Sch. Rena A. Perry, shore.
Sch. Genesta, shore.
Sch. Edith Silveira, shore.
Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.
Sch. Galatea, shore.
Sch. Evelyn L. Thompson, shore.
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, shore.
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, shore.
Sch. Julietta, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

Salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.

Bank halibut, 11 cts. per lb. for white and 9 cts. for gray.

Salt pollock, \$1; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$1.65; medimus, \$1.37-1-2; Eastern cod, large \$1.65; medimus, \$1.37 1-2; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1 for medium and 50 cts. for snappers; haddock, 60 cts.; hake, 60 cts.; pollock, 60 cts.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.25; medimus, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50; mediums, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Shore frozen herring, for bait, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Newfoundland frozen herring, for bait, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Kernwood is at Yarmouth, N. S., fitting for fresh halibuting.

Sch. Ella M. Doughty, of Portland, one of the old reliables of the fishing fleet, is to be hauled up there for the season. She will be stripped of her sails and will remain in retirement until the swordfishing season opens.

Sch. Lillian, from Bass Harbor, Me., for this port, with a cargo of cured fish, was at Portland on Monday.

The captains of the Provincetown fleet have been running into their home port lately, where they find a good market for the fish, all of which is taken by buyers for New York concerns. This will last while the catch is small, but as New York cannot handle their large trips they will soon begin to come to Boston again.

Some of the off shore vessels which expected to get away yesterday, did not get out, being headed off in their good intention when the wind came around to the eastward. They will have another lay day today, but with fair weather tomorrow, a goodly fleet will get away.

The easterly storm of last night and today is driving into this port for harbor about all the shore boats which are not in Boston.

Capt. Clifford Vanamberg will command sch. Blanche in the salt codfishery this season.

Capt. Thomas Flannagan will fit sch. George Campbell for salt banking.

Capt. Patrick Vale is fitting sch. Tintania for Georges handlining.

Capt. Burns Firth, who has been transient skipper in sch. Slade Gorton will now command sch. Catherine G. Burke in the haddock fishery.

After pleasant vacations ashore, Capt. Martin L. Welch will now resume command of sch. Lucania and Capt. George E. Heckman will take charge of sch. Slade Gorton.

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Mary B. Greer, 6000 haddock, 3000 cod, 1000 hake, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Genesta, 9000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. Louise R. Sylvia, 15,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Motor, 2000 haddock, 2000 cod.

Sch. William A. Morse, 12,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 1500 hake, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Massasoit, 1800 haddock, 2000 cod, 800 pollock.

Sch. Nettie Franklin, 25,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1500 hake.

Sch. Gov. Russell, 20,000 haddock.

Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 7000 haddock, 3000 cod, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Rose Dorothea.

Sch. Juniata.

Sch. Athena.

Sch. Louise C. Cabral.

Sch. Annie Perry, 15,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 4000 pollock.

Sch. Ida M. Silva, 10,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 6000 hake.

Sch. Matchless, 25,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Emily Cooney, 13,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1500 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, 12,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 500 hake.

Sch. Frances V. Sylvia, 1000 haddock, 8000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Jessie Costa, 20,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 3000 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, 6000 haddock, 2000 cod, 3000 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Minerva.

Sch. Mattakesett, 4500 haddock, 2500 cod, 200 hake.

Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 8000 cod.
Sch. Valentina, 1000 haddock, 3000 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 14,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Hope, 1500 haddock, 1500 cod, 500 cusk, 1000 pollock.
Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., 13,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Ethel B. Penney.
Sch. Pontiac, 13,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 3000 hake.
Sch. Emily Sears, 2000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Gracie, 5000 cod.
Sch. Priscilla, 6000 cod.
Sch. Sarah, 2000 cod.
Sch. Lillian, 800 haddock, 6200 cod.
Sch. Little Fannie.
Sch. Julietta, 2000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Mary Edith, 10,000 haddock, 500 cod, 3000 hake.
Sch. Flora S. Nickerson, 60,000 haddock, 12,000 cod.
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 4000 haddock, 2500 cod, 1500 hake.
Sch. Hockomock, 6000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, 1500 haddock, 1500 cod, 6000 hake, 6000 cusk.
Sch. John M. Keen, 6000 haddock, 3500 cod, 4500 hake.
Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, 16,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake.
Haddock, \$3.10 to \$3.55 per cwt.; large cod, \$5 to \$5.50; market cod, \$3.50; hake, \$3 to \$5; pollock, \$4.

SIR ROBERT BOND TO RESIGN.

Will Retire From Newfoundland Premiership in a Few Days.

Sir Edward Morris Will Form an Administration.

Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, is to resign. This means probably that Sir Edward Morris, who represents the opposition party will be elected premier, and that the most persistent, indefatigable worker for "free fish," or reciprocity that Newfoundland ever had, and who has been a thorn in the flesh to the New England fishing interest for several years, is to retire to private life. Premier Bond has been a picturesque figure in New World politics and from his now famous bait and vessel acts and his daring and novel interpretation of the Treaty of 1818, has attained an international reputation.

Following the issuance at St. John's last evening of a proclamation by Gov. MacGregor, postponing the opening of the legislature from today until March 4, Sir Robert Bond, the premier, informed his followers that his resignation would be handed in in a day or two.

This announcement means that the downfall of the Bond government is at hand, and that the opposition leader, Sir Edward Morris, will be called upon to form an administration.

It is expected that Premier Bond's resignation will be handed to Gov. MacGregor on Friday.

As Morris has the same number of members in the legislature as Bond, it is by no means certain that Sir Edward can form a permanent administration, although his supporters think they could command a majority of votes.

With the supporters of Sir Robert Bond, the premier, and Sir Edward Morris, the opposition leader, equally divided in the house, the government by electing a speaker would be in a minority on the floor. No session of the legislature has been held since the general elections early in November last. A session was called on February 4, but was postponed until tomorrow.

The decision of the government in further proroguing the session is expected to have an important bearing on the situation. Business men, while opposed to another general election campaign and turmoil when trade is at low ebb, fear that an early appeal to the electors cannot be avoided.

The Bond government favors the dissolution, but the Morrisites do not favor such a step, claiming that should Sir Robert resign they would be able to command a majority of the legislature.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, providing for the adoption of uniform and effective measures for the protection, preservation, and propagation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, was concluded by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the eleventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eight, the origin of which Convention is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, equally recognizing the desirability of uniform and effective measures for the protection, preservation, and propagation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, have resolved to conclude a Convention for these purposes, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington:

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The times, seasons, and methods of fishing in the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada as specified in Article IV of this Convention, and the nets, engines, gear, apparatus, and appliances which may be used therein, shall be fixed and determined by uniform and common international regulations, restrictions, and provisions; and to that end the High Contracting Parties agree to appoint, within three months after this Convention is proclaimed, a Commission to be known as the International Fisheries Commission, consisting of one person named by each Government.

ARTICLE II.

It shall be the duty of this International Fisheries Commission, within six months after being named, to prepare a system of uniform and common International Regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in each of the waters prescribed in Article IV of this Convention, which Regulations shall embrace close seasons, limitations as to the character, size, and manner of use of nets, engines,

gear, apparatus, and other appliances; a uniform system of registry by each Government in waters where required for the more convenient regulation of commercial fishing by its own citizens or subjects within its own territorial waters or any part of such waters; an arrangement for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish; and such other provisions and measures as the Commission shall deem necessary.

ARTICLE III.

The two Governments engage to put into operation and to enforce by legislation and executive action, with as little delay as possible, the Regulations, restrictions, and provisions with appropriate penalties for all breaches thereof; and the date when they shall be put into operation shall be fixed by the concurrent proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada in Council.

And it is further agreed that jurisdiction shall be exercised by either Government, as well over citizens or subjects of either party apprehended for violation of the Regulations in any of its own waters to which said Regulations apply, as over its own citizens or subjects found within its own jurisdiction who shall have violated said Regulations within the waters of the other party.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the waters within which the aforementioned Regulations are to be applied shall be as follows: (1) The territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay; (2) the St. John and St. Croix Rivers; (3) Lake Memphremagog; (4) Lake Champlain; (5) the St. Lawrence River, where the said River constitutes the International Boundary; (6) Lake Ontario; (7) the Niagara River; (8) Lake Erie; (9) the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair; (10) Lake Huron, excluding Georgian Bay but including North Channel; (11) St. Mary's River and Lake Superior; (12) Rainy River and Rainy Lake; (13) Lake of the Woods; (14) the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound lying between the parallels of $48^{\circ} 10'$ and $49^{\circ} 20'$; (15) and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the International Fisheries Commission and approved by the two Governments. It is agreed on the part of Great Britain that the Canadian Government will protect by adequate regulations the food fishes frequenting the Fraser River.

The two Governments engage to have prepared as soon as practicable charts of the waters described in this Article, with the International Boundary Line indicated thereon; and to establish such additional boundary monuments, buoys, and marks as may be recommended by the Commission.

ARTICLE V.

The International Fisheries Commission shall continue in existence so long as this Convention shall be in force, and each Government shall have the power to fill, and shall fill from time to time, any vacancy which may occur in its representation on the Commission.

Each Government shall pay its own Commissioner, and any joint expenses shall be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE VI.

The Regulations, restrictions, and provisions provided for in this Convention shall remain in force for a period of four years from the date of their executive promulgation, and thereafter until one year from the date when either the Government of the United States or of Great Britain shall give notice to the other of its desire for their revision; and immediately upon such notice being given the Commission shall proceed to make a revision thereof, which Revised Regulations, if adopted and promulgated by the President of the United States and the Governor-General of Canada in Council, shall remain in force for another period of four years and thereafter until one year from the date when a further notice of revision is given as above provided in this Article. It shall, however, be in the power of the two Governments, by joint or concurrent action upon the recommendation of the Commission, to make modifications at any time in the Regulations.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

ELIHU ROOT [SEAL.]
JAMES BRYCE [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eight:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.